

TERMS—INVARIABLE IN ADVANCE. Weekly paper, \$2 a year—Semi-Weekly, \$4 a year. INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 11, 1849.

Correspondents to insure the publication of their favors, should make them short, pithy and comprehensive.

FOUND, a black lace veil,—how many have we picked up before this?—which the owner may obtain by applying at this office.

The Antonio Brothers performed four nights in this city, last week, and gave general satisfaction to their patrons.

MR. CALHOUN.—It is rumored that Mr. Calhoun's purpose is to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate at an early day.

WING "EQUALIZATION."—The Richmond Jeffersonian says: "We suppose the offices are about 'equalized' now in this region, as there is not a democrat left in office."

3,520 dogs have been killed according to law, in New York city, during the past year. It is not stated how many of these have been manufactured into sausages.

The Kentucky Constitutional Convention has refused to the correspondent of the Louisville Courier permission to occupy a seat, as a reporter of its proceedings. Cause not stated.

There is a good deal of truth, if not much poetry, in the maxim of a negro wench who "died long ago,"—that too much freedom breeds despoise. In other words, and more classically, corruptio optima pessima.

The State Temperance Convention, which is to be held in this city on the 15th inst., is expected to draw together an immense crowd. The proceedings will attract great attention, without doubt.

A New York letter says that Mr. George Law, one of the proprietors of the new steamship Ohio, has offered a challenge to any steamer in the world, to make a trip from New York to Liverpool, for a wager of \$50,000 a side.

AN OPENING FOR A BINDER.—There is no bindery at Lansing, the capital of Michigan. The sheets of the State work have been delivered to the Secretary of State unbound. Any one wishing to go into the binding business would do well to go there, perhaps, as the town will grow rapidly, and business increase fast.

John Ewing appears determined to make the most of his land office at Crawfordsville. Mr. Wm. H. Bryant, through the Review, asserts that Mr. E. attempted to extract from him ten dollars extra fee for the entry of four acres of land. After a good deal of difficulty, says Mr. B. M. E. was induced to perform his official duty without the extra pay.

HONORS!—The Horns have got on a stock of goods, exceeding any thing hitherto attempted in the same line. Ben says he means to "go it while he's young," notwithstanding the grumbling of old hunkers. By the way, he has brought on, as a sort of "sign of attraction," the frame of a Broadway belle, which we think will stump some of our lady-killers. Success to "industry and enterprise!"

STATE AGENT.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that that sterling young democrat, O. P. MORTON, Esq., of Wayne County, is announced as a candidate for the office of Agent of State. Should Mr. M. succeed in getting the nomination, and be elected, we apprehend none would rejoice more than his honorable and talented competitors. Not a name have we heard mentioned for office, of any kind, but are ornaments to the State. [We leave ourselves out, just now!]

We invite attention to a communication, signed "Frank," relative to an Orphan Asylum, which we copy from the State Journal by request. The writer, we have reason to know, is the Rev. Mr. Myers, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in this city. This gentleman is entitled to credit as the original mover in this matter, and is very anxious for the success of the praiseworthy and benevolent object in view. He is absent from town, for a few weeks; but we hope we shall hear further from him, and from others on this subject.

SENATOR WHITECOMB.—On Friday last we had the pleasure of taking by the hand our U. S. Senator, Ex-Gov. Whitecomb, who had just arrived, after a long detention at the east in consequence of sickness. It gives us unfeigned pleasure to state that the Governor deems his health better than it has been for some years past. Not that it is fully restored; but that, from skilful treatment, there is better evidence of its final re-establishment. His improved appearance seems fully to justify his anticipations; and we hope the State will realize, in his labors in Congress, an amount of good proportionate to his higher sphere, to that which it obtained under his administration as Chief Executive of the State.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEVILLE RAILROAD.—We learn from the Secretary of this Company, that the executive committee at its recent session, directed the letting of the graduation and bridging from Pendleton to Anderson. This will extend the present grade to a point 34 miles from this place. The subscribers to the work have increased from 1340 last March, to 2100 at this time; and the work seems to be progressing with a steady step to completion. This will be gratifying to the friends of this great central line of railway, in other States as well as this; and we may add, that we are happy to see that the lines in Pennsylvania and Ohio, are rapidly being constructed to meet us at the State line. Be sure you're right, boys, and go ahead!

Maryland Election.—We have partial returns from Maryland, by telegraph, which indicate that the democrats have gained one member of Congress, and lost none. The delegation is as follows:

- 1st District—R. J. Bourne, whig. 2d District—W. W. Hamilton, dem. 3d District—Edw. Hammond, dem. 4th District—B. M. McLane, dem. 5th District—Alex. Evans, whig. 6th District—James B. Kerr, whig.

In the last Congress the whigs had four to our two. It is said the whigs will have a majority in the Legislature, which will secure to them a U. S. Senator. In the city of Baltimore the democratic majority was 2,000 average.

Georgia.—A despatch from Macon, says returns from fifteen counties show large gains for Towns, the democratic candidate for Governor. The democrats have carried both branches of the legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS—WIND CONVENTION.—Worcester, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 3.—The Whig State Convention assembled in this city today. George N. Briggs and John Reed were nominated for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

State Officers.

AUDITOR OF STATE.—The Goshen Democrat of Oct. 3, in an article touching the election of State officers, thus alludes to the position of its editor, Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS. It is just what would have been anticipated, by all who know the Doctor:

"A few words may be proper in explanation of our own position as a candidate. In the first place it is not of our own seeking, but we are entirely indebted for it to the partiality of our friends in other portions of the State. We have consented to be a candidate, and if elected shall endeavor to serve the State to the best of our ability; but to secure this object we shall not resort to any appliances or influences that will detract from our self-respect or operate to the injury of the party with whose fortunes we have so long been associated. We have labored so long and zealously for the Democratic party, by any act of ours to mar its peace and harmony for the sake of self-aggrandizement; and if our friends in the Legislature consider our humble pretensions unworthy of their regard, or that the gallant North is not yet entitled to favor, we shall endeavor to content ourselves in our present vocation and patiently await the good time that is coming."

"To our brethren of the press, Whig and Democrat, who have spoken so well and warmly in our behalf, we can make only the poor acknowledgment of our thanks; and the assurance that we regard their confidence and esteem of more value than any political reward which we could aspire."

Our competitor, Major Mace, is a man of ability and standing as a gentleman and a Democrat; and we only claim to be an older, but not a better soldier. If we beat him in the race we shall esteem it an honor, or if defeated we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that, even for that, there are many illustrious precedents."

In our former notice of the Officers to be elected by the Legislature, we omitted that of State Agent. The Jeffersonian News names A. P. Willard, Esq., of New Albany in connection with this office.

We have also noticed the names of several gentlemen mentioned for State Treasurer. Among the number are Col. Drake of Indianapolis and B. R. Edmondson of Dubois county. Either of these gentlemen would make a good Treasurer. Daniel Mower, Esq., of Henry county has been urged to become a candidate for Treasurer, but we are not advised whether he has consented to do so or not. He is well qualified for the station.

From the notice of the press that have come under our observation, we think that Messrs. Chapman and State printing. That will be all right.—Jeffersonian.

STATE AGENT.—James Hughes, Esq., who is at present in this city, requests us to publish the following, which refers to comments by the Indianapolis Journal on a letter by Mr. Hughes to the State Sentinel.—New Albany Ledger.

"Mr. Hughes presents his compliments to the Editor of the State Journal, and begs leave to express his gratitude for the unexpected laudatory notice, by his editorial notice of him in connection with the office of agent of State, and especially for his republication of that portion of his letter, which that editor is pleased to designate as an attempt at wit."

"Least any misconception should arise, it is proper, however, at once to assure Mr. Deffrees, that the letter alluded to, is seriously intended, and not designed to encroach upon the monopoly of 'wit' which the brilliant qualities of Mr. D. have so long enabled him to enjoy."

"The 'wyter proposition' was especially designed for the 'wiser readers of the papers, and would have been addressed to the Journal, had a fair hope existed of its receiving favorable attention at the hands of its Editor."

"Since this honor has been gratuitously conferred, Mr. H. cannot resist the impulse of his gratitude, which leads him to assure Mr. Deffrees, that in consideration of his services, a seat at the wyter supper shall be specially reserved for him, and the said supper shall be so timed, as to afford some consolation to Mr. D. in the hour of his defeat for State printer by Chapman."

NATIONAL ROAD.—On Saturday last, we rode out a few miles west, with Mr. Blake, the president of the plank road company, for the purpose of seeing the result of the operations on the road thus far. The road is now nearly completed as far as James Griswold's, and will very soon be completed six miles. The contrast between the plank track, with what the road was before planking, is very great,—to be matched only by that of mid-day and midnight. We took this occasion to accept of Mr. Blake's invitation the more readily, because for some days the weather has been bad, and the rains would afford an additional test as to the utility of the new experiment. The result was entirely satisfactory; and we are more than ever satisfied of the correctness of the opinion we have often expressed, that plank road, for local purposes, are after all, the roads for this State. Give us a few great lines of railroad, on the main routes, and then as many lateral plank roads as you please for local accommodation, and the progress of the State and her people, in solid prosperity, will be unexampled. The notions of our population have been erroneous to some extent, for a year or two past. Many could be content with no improvement short of a railroad of first rate cost and capacity; and we have sometimes thought that there was too much of the old "internal improvement" mania prevalent, touching this subject. Railroads cannot be made without more or less cash, to be borrowed and paid for, out of the State. But it is within the means and ability of our people to build thousands of miles of plank road, without borrowing a dollar from eastern capitalists, and with the certainty of immense advantage to ourselves. Entertaining such views as these, we have looked with solicitude upon the experiment now making of planking the national road, east and west of this place; and we hope and believe that the result will be such as to stimulate our citizens generally, to take early steps in the prosecution of similar works elsewhere.

By the way, we were surprised to learn by inspection, of the large amount of work required in repairing the bridges across Eagle Creek. One, it will be remembered, was entirely down at one end, and the abutments caved away. But this was not the worst of it; timbers were very much decayed, and had to be replaced by new ones, equaling in cost and labor at least half the original cost of the same.

The season has been unfavorable, or much more so for the road could have been completed.

LIBEL SUIT.—We are surprised to learn, by the Vevay Palladium of the 6th, that the libel suit, instituted by John Tait, jr., against Isaac Stevens, jr., is persevered in. Stevens, the editor of the Palladium, published certain communications, during the late canvass, (Tait being a candidate for Representative,) upon which this suit is based; and a change of venue has been taken to Jefferson county by Tait, he being unwilling to have the question settled in his own, Ohio, county.

Now we know nothing about the merits of this controversy; but we are personally friendly to both these men, and just as friendly, personally, to the Whig as to the Democrat. Will they take the advice of a common friend, and compromise this difficulty? We hope so. We cannot believe that Stevens maliciously intended to injure Tait, and if he has done so, he will, we think, be willing to make all just reparation. If he has not refused to do this much, how can friend Tait justify it to his sober judgment to persevere in this suit?

Gentlemen, reconcile your differences, like good men and Christians; for the further you war against each other at law, the worse it will be for you both,—let who will win.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—At Berkshire, Mass., lately, a verdict of \$7,000 was rendered against the Berkshire Railroad Company for its acting in a reckless and wantonly manner, for injuries sustained by them while crossing the railroad track.

Trade and Commerce of St. Louis.

Capt. Embree has furnished for publication in the St. Louis Union, a statement of the quantities and values of seven staple articles received in that city for the period of one month this season and last—the time embraced being the third and fourth weeks of September. The business of each week, in each article, is stated separately. The aggregates for the four weeks are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Article and Value. Includes items like Tobacco, Hemp, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Deduct.

1849. Tobacco, 2,031 hhd, 2,570,500 lbs, 116,616 60. Hemp, 5,002 bales, 1000 2-6ths tons, 110,024 50. Flour, 13,290 bbls, 169,675 11. Wheat, 641 bbl, 107,711 sacks, 217,262 10,791 44. Corn, 10,525 sacks, 31,270 bushels, 11,586 94. Oats, 10,483 sacks, 30,956 bushels, 9,290 80.

1848. Tobacco, 2,031 hhd, 2,570,500 lbs, 116,616 60. Hemp, 5,002 bales, 1000 2-6ths tons, 110,024 50. Flour, 13,290 bbls, 169,675 11. Wheat, 641 bbl, 107,711 sacks, 217,262 10,791 44. Corn, 10,525 sacks, 31,270 bushels, 11,586 94. Oats, 10,483 sacks, 30,956 bushels, 9,290 80.

Deduct, \$750,782 19. Difference in favor of 1849, \$208,765 74. This is an important statement, and follows up forcibly the similar exposition of the wonderful productive wealth of the Mississippi Valley, which we have published at intervals of three or four months for several years past. And St. Louis, like Cincinnati, is set in its harness. There is, indeed, hardly any such thing as intelligently computing the astonishing riches existing on, in, and under, the soil of this great region, and to be drawn there by the wise and systematic application of the moral and physical energies of man.—Cin. Gazette.

BENTON is still prosecuting his appeal in Missouri, with untiring energy. He neither asks nor gives "quarter." His attitude is something like that of an enormous bear, assailed by a pack of fierce and ferocious mastiffs. Among his assailants are Judges Birch and Napton of the Supreme Court, which will explain the Colonel's highly flavored comparison in the following paragraph:—

"A conspiracy against an individual is an offence indictable at common law, but it does not mean to indict at common law. In the present state of our judiciary for me to do that would be something like suing the devil and trying the case in hell. I shall arraign the conspirators, now at the bar of the people—next summer at the elections—and the winter after at the bar of the General Assembly. I waive the personal injury to myself, but not to the public. A great crime has been committed against the public. There has been a conspiracy, implying corruption in some members of the General Assembly, some judges, and some bank officers. The legislature, the judiciary, and the bank, belong to the state, and should be kept pure. A mass of impurity requires to be purged off. The next General Assembly should be one of purification. We want men elected who feel for the State, and for the Union—men of head and nerve, who will put the knife into the rotten part and cut it off."

Those who have undertaken to put old Bullion down, will find they have sufficient work on their hands for the season. He makes a speech somewhere about every day, and writes a letter for the press about every night. He gives neither himself nor his enemies any rest.

The Editor of the State Sentinel is becoming extravagant. He says that Gen. Taylor, for the removal of Gen. Lane as Governor of Oregon, deserves a coat of tar and feathers.—Waltz River Standard.

The Standard misrepresents us. We spoke to the motives of the act, and not to the act itself. We have been misrepresented, but that does not make us guilty of a sin which we have not committed.

The motives of Taylor in removing Gen. Lane, the Louisville Journal and other whig papers have admitted to be, nothing more nor less than those of personal revenge for a supposed personal affront. And we have said, and we shall repeat it a thousand times, if necessary, that a President of the United States, who will prostitute the prerogatives of the office, for such purposes, is only worthy of the detestation and contempt of all men,—no matter in what manner that detestation and contempt may be expressed.

INSURANCE.—We call attention to the advertisement, in another place, of the Protection Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct. This Company is represented, and no doubt truly, to be one of the most solvent and certain of any in the United States; and the Agent here, Mr. W. W. Wright, we know to be one of the most reliable men in this community. For us, this is saying a great deal, both for the company and for Wright, because it is well enough known to the people here that we are not in the habit of puffing things, which we do not believe entitled to public confidence. It is too much the habit of our people to neglect insurance, because they fear no danger; but it is better to be on the safe side, by getting insured in a good company. Call on Wright, and get insured.

RAINEY'S IMPROVED ARITHMETIC.—An explanatory treatise on the theory and practice of Arithmetic and Mensuration, &c. is the title of a work just laid out our table. We have not had time to give it even a cursory examination; but from the high testimonials accompanying the work, we judge it to be one of no ordinary merit, and worthy, especially, of the attention of teachers. We understand that the author, THOMAS RAINEY, Esq., is about to visit our city, and that he intends delivering a course of lectures on the subject. We hope to see them patronized as such subjects deserve to be. Every person will, or ought to be, interested in this matter. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, Mr. P. Wilder, the President, spoke particularly of the importance of such Societies, and the necessity of agricultural schools, where our young farmers, and those looking forward to the plough, may receive a regular and thorough agricultural education. There are thirty-six such schools in France, endowed by the government, and not one in this country!

The Hon. Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, has been appointed Governor of Oregon. "Spotty" has at last received his reward, and found out the "exact spot," to which he would like to go.—St. Louis Union.

At any rate, Indiana has been punished, for not responding favorably to Truman Smith's propositions. By the way: it is said that "Spotty" declines the appointment, following Marshall's example. There is too much work, and too little pay attached to the office, to suit the big whigs. They will have to give it to some hunky loafer.

ROYAL CUCKEY.—The Prussian Government lately sent a consignment of China wares to Leeds & Co., New York, to sell. The wares in from the royal manufactory, and was formerly sold in Europe, but owing to the disturbances in that country the demand has slackened. This China wares sells at all prices, up to \$1000 per set. Being of royal manufacture, of course our parents, or in other words, the codfish aristocracy bid "liberally" at the sales, which are made by auction in New York.

NEW STATE.—The Mormons have organized a new State in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, which they call the State of Deeret, a name which, according to Mormon interpretation, signifies "Honey Bee." A constitution has been formed, and a Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, &c., elected. The constitution of the new State is to be approved in six weeks, and its action on the next session. The flood of Mormon emigration to the new State is said to be very great.—New Albany Ledger.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pope has just quitted Geneva and proceeded to Naples. His reception was of the most striking and popular character. He will not go to Rome for the present.

The cholera was committing serious ravage in Trieste. Important news was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals were likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack upon Massilia, having already cut off supplies of provisions, &c.

The newly appointed Ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events recently transpired in the United States relative to Cuba.

In France a good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of Clergy which has commenced its sittings at Paris. Almost none of the Bishops and distinguished Clergy of France are assisting at the Council.

The cholera appears to have permanently diminished at Paris. The conspirators of June, '49, are to be tried at Versailles on the 10th of October.

A favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, the cases having declined one-half. Since its commencement 13,000 persons have been swept away in London alone.

IRELAND.—The potato disease was, beyond a doubt, extending into several districts, though it has not by any means become general.

RESIGNATION OF THE DUTCH MINISTRY.—Papers received at the Hague announce the unexpected resignation of the Dutch Ministry en masse. After a night's deliberation the King accepted the resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of a new cabinet. The circumstances which led to this result were not inspired.

TURKEY.—Honor to Abdel Meschid! Honor to the Turkish Ministry! The latter has just done his duty, and refused to pander to the vindictive, blood-thirsty desires of the despotic powers of Austria and Russia.

The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers: Kossuth, Dembinski, Dereyel, Meszarosses, and their companions.

The Russian General arrived at Constantinople, his mission being to bully the Sultan into compliance with the demand of the Austrian Consul.

The Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

"We must [says a leading London paper] Lord Palmerston will do his duty as nobly as the Sultan has done his, and that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey, for such a cause, means war with England. We rejoice to find that Kossuth and his coadjutors are furnished with every assistance in their hands, and we trust every assistance will be rendered to support the independence of the Sultan against the attack of Russia, and its vassal, Austria."

HUNGARY.—The latest intelligence to the London Sun is, that the Fortresses of Peterwardien surrendered to the Imperial troops on the 6th ultimo. The Magyars did not give up, but a majority overruled their noble determination.

The Garrison of Comorn was well provisioned, with 30,000 men in a state of complete discipline. The officers held a meeting, and resolved, by a large majority, not to surrender.

According to the Vienna Journal, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn. The bombardment commenced on the 13th ult. The Austrians occupied a great part of the Island Schuit, without resistance, but part of the Hungarians were strongly entrenched before the Fortresses, and it was expected they would give the Austrians battle.

It was rumored at Vienna that Bern had fallen into the hands of the Russians. The Hungarian officers had been put to death; and by hanging.

The Magyars at Peterwardien shot three officers who contemplated surrendering the Fortress to the Imperial army.

It is reported that Radetzky is to be rewarded for his services in the late war, with an Imperial Domain, Jallachuk and Haynau, and to have State Domains.

COMMERCIAL.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22d, 1849. The commercial news, upon the whole, exhibits no improvement. The produce market is barely supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The Cotton market is languid at former prices. Money is abundant at 2 1/2 per cent. For Breedsulls greater firmness is exhibited, and better prices were obtained in steady prices.

The advices from the manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. The weather has been very wet in England, but not so as to materially effect the crops. The reports of the harvest in regard to the wheat and the corn crop, are of the corn market, and a slight advance has taken place.

The arrivals of cured Provisions continue small. American Beef is in fair demand at steady prices. Pork is in rather more inquiry, though it is still dull and difficult of sale. Inferior sorts of Bacon sell with more activity, but other than the government stores, there is not a strong sympathy and interest throughout Europe. From February, 1848, till the present hour, there has been no popular movement conducted with so much dignity, and maintained with such unswerving decision, as that of Venice.

The recent defence of the Queen of the Adriatic may add another page to the history in which many gallant deeds of war, and many results of prudent policy, are chronicled to the admiration of posterity. We know of no example in the history of a state—for Venice, isolated among her lagoons, is a state—which, after so long a period of prostration, and, as it were, extinction of the national spirit, has risen from its torpor and almost become a by-word in Italy for softness and inefficiency. The Venetians were tacitly assumed to be the men that Beckford, in his travels, described some half a century ago. But never did a people vindicate their claim to be enrolled among the virile population of Europe with a more determined spirit, or in a more effective way.

PROLOGUE OF WORKS FOR POLITICAL OFFENCES IN FRANCE.—The Venetian correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 20th ult., says: "You have doubtless heard of the riot at Milan, caused by the military display on the birthday of the Emperor. In the long list of names of persons arrested on that occasion, two young actresses figure, who, I suppose, had been implicated in some degree in the brawl, and who, we may be sure, were led in, by men who should have known better, to commit themselves. However, here they are condemned to receive forty stripes apiece from the hands of Radetzky's soldiers! The instrument used for flogging women is, it appears,—for I was curious to investigate the truth of this rumor,—a cane or rod, rather thinner than that applied to the toughness of a woman's breast, but not a whit the less effective on that account; and the difference in thickness is fully outweighed by the absence of any covering, the male victim being always allowed his shirt."

M. Jaurois has just discovered the famous Naïad, all traces of which had been lost for so many years. It was discovered pure and unadulterated in the subterranean vaults of the Louvre, where it has laid ever since 1824. What is perhaps equally curious, although perhaps less valuable, is the discovery in the same hiding-place of the famous apparatus for lighting the statue gallery at night, which was executed by order of Napoleon, and of which all traces had been lost ever since the Restoration. This discovery has been hailed with delight by all lovers of art, and the apparatus is to be applied immediately to its original purpose. A grand soiree will be given in the course of the month to artists of all denominations who may be at the time in Paris; all nations are to be invited, and the experiment tried for lighting the gallery.

The Empire more than 100,000 francs, and to be the result of the united efforts of all the great physicians of that day.

SIXTY MINISTERS HUNG.—The Commercial Advertiser's London correspondent, in referring to the recent cruel case of General Haynau, says that the hanging of Ernel Erlau, was followed by the similar execution of sixty Hungarian Ministers of the Gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause.

MEXICO.—Loss of a California Emigrant Ship.—Mexican papers from Mazatlan to the 3d of August, and from the city of Mexico to the 13th of September, contain the following:—The French ship Roland was totally lost on Criston Island, at Mazatlan, on the 26th Aug. She had on board a large number of passengers principally Americans, bound for California, a number of whom were drowned, and those who survived were left entirely destitute, having lost everything.

Henry Wood, who had, some time in June last, a lot of 500 mules taken from him by the authorities of Guadalupe y Calvo, in the State of Chihuahua, and who was subsequently imprisoned by the said authorities, made his escape, and had arrived at Mazatlan. He was one of the unfortunate on board the French ship Roland, having lost everything but what he had on his back.

The cholera had been awfully bad in Durango; 2500 are said to have been carried off by the disease in a population of 20,000.

The Governor of Jalisco has thought proper to violate the pledges of his Government made to Mr. Clifford, in relation to the American tobacco imported into the country during the occupation, by imposing a consumptive duty of 61 per cent, on the value of the article in market.

The holders of the tobacco, considering it to be a violation of the pledges of the Government, made to Mr. Clifford, our Minister, would resist the payment of the duty, and protest against it in the strongest terms. Mr. Walsh had taken the question in hand, and would demand from the Mexican government a faithful compliance with their pledges, so often made and violated.

STATE AGENT.—HENRY COURIER, Oct. 7, 1849. Messrs. Chapman.—The names of several gentlemen have been suggested for the office of State Agent, which is to be filled by the next Legislature. I have nothing to say against the claims or qualifications of either of the gentlemen named; but wish to add another name to the list—that of O. P. MORTON, Esq., of Wayne county. Mr. M. is a good lawyer, a man of mature talents, and a devoted democrat. His qualifications are second to none of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office, and I think his claims are, at least, equal. As a speaker, he has done service for the democracy. He ever since he has participated in politics. Should the Legislature select him, as I hope it will, as the Agent of the State, he will be able to do more for the people than his interests will be well cared for, and safe in his hands.

Yours, F.

Correspondence of the Pa. Ledger.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. The Intelligencer, of Sept. 22d, contains, in a long editorial, a labored defence of Mr. Clayton; but, from the style and subject matter of the article, I doubt whether the experienced and able pen of the editor of that paper had more to do with it than writing the introduction. It is there stated, in mitigation of Mr. Clayton's rude and undiplomatic summons to Mr. Poussin, to repair "without unnecessary delay" to Washington, that, in the years 1816, 1832, 1842, and 1849, circulars were addressed by our Government, to the representatives of foreign powers in the United States, requesting them to reside at the seat of government, to which the writer transparently adds, "Mr. Clayton's circular (5th of May, 1849) had been received and acknowledged by Mr. Poussin."

It is a perfect counterpart to Sir Patrick O'Leary's, in "the Irish Ambassador." Mr. Clayton's circular, dated May 5th, 1849, had been received and acknowledged, when Mr. Poussin was summoned to Washington. Certainly not; for Mr. Clayton's summons to Poussin bears date April 21st. It is nevertheless admitted, as an apology for Mr. Clayton's civil note to Mr. Poussin, was written: "When such deficiencies are set up to justify the conduct of a Secretary, there must indeed be something wrong in it, or no recourse would be had to such devices. Let us hope, nevertheless, that our Sir Patrick O'Leary, who has so fearlessly handled us into difficulty, will equally as handsomely single us out for his appealing to nothing but our rabble facilities for an approbation of his conduct."

It would really seem as if Mr. Clayton's defence were worse than his offence, and that it may injure our official relations in other quarters. If, on its reaching Europe, our securities decline on the stock exchange, it will be because a war between the United States and France is apprehended, but because such proceedings in diplomacy may trouble our peaceful relations with any country.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1849. It was hoped that after the official denial of any interference by our Government with British pretensions in regard to Nicaragua, and the Missouri question, the matter would be considered as at rest. The denial, though true in form, is regarded by many as evasive in substance. There are diplomatic reasons for a direct correspondence with the British Government on the subject, instead of appealing to the Charge here. But in quarters supposed to be well advised in regard to Nicaragua, and the Missouri question, it is not its stand against the claims of Great Britain, though no correspondence is to take place until the arrival of Mr. Bulwer. It is greatly to be feared, therefore, that the government is prepared to run a diplomatic tilt on this question.

It was a subject of congratulation that there would be no more "effigy-burnings" in unbecomingly made, made out to be sacked out from. In this case, made out to be sacked out from. In this case, made out to be sacked out from. In this case, made out to be sacked out from.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1849.—The Nicaragua question has not been touched officially, as I learn, since the date of Mr. Clayton's strong and well-pointed protest against the encroachments of the British Government in that quarter of this North American continent will not be touched. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the newly appointed Minister of Great Britain, arrives at this seat of government.

KIDNAPING.—On Thursday night last the house of a colored man in Cass Co., Mich., was forcibly entered in his absence by a body of men, who seized upon his wife and three sons, handcuffed and gagged them, forced them into a covered wagon and bore them off without resistance. They were followed to South Bend, and there overtaken. We have not heard the result.—Goshen Dem., Oct. 3.

During the last few days this town has been unusually excited in consequence of some Kentuckians on Friday last, the slaves were taken out of the hands of their claimants on a writ of habeas corpus, returned before Judge Egbert. The slaves were again on the same evening arrested by their claimants, and a warrant issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and on making said arrest difficulties arose between the Kentuckians and some of our citizens which came very near resulting in the most serious consequences. Some of the Kentucky party were immediately arrested on charges of assault, assault and battery and riot, and as fast as one was acquitted, others were arrested and held to bail, so that before they got away they were arrested on some half dozen charges and held to bail, and finally they and the slaves perished, the slaves for Michigan and their masters for Kentucky. We have no comments to make on either side.—South Bend Reg. Oct. 4.

BOSTON BANKS.—Twenty-seven banks in Boston, having an aggregate capital of \$19,250,000, have declared semi-annual dividends, the aggregate amount of which is \$740,556. The dividends range from five to three per cent. Two of the banks declared five per cent; one declared four and a half per cent; thirteen declared four per cent; nine declared three and a half per cent; and two declared three per cent.

SUIT BETWEEN CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, of the Pnyon Church, South Boston, has commenced an action in the Supreme Judicial Court against the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., of the Essex street Church in Boston for libel and slander, and suing for damages in \$10,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.